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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.51.

August 14, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 78 71

August 14, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 78

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8020 日八初月七 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918. 三拜禮 號四十八月八年港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

GRIM STRUGGLE AT LASSIGNY.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS LOOKED FOR.

London, August 12.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 12th inst., states:—Stiff fighting has been in progress to-day, the main feature of which is the greatly increased enemy artillery and machine gunning, proving the rapid swelling of reinforcements. Our long-range sixty-pounders have some bridges on the Somme under steady fire, so that enemy communications must be difficult. In the neighbourhood of Hallu, ground was re-must be difficult. In the neighbourhood of Hallu, ground was re-must be difficult. In the neighbourhood of Hallu, ground was re-

French Resume Attack.

London, August 12.
Reuter's learns from the battle-front that 450 guns have been captured. It is understood that the French in the morning resumed the attack in the southern sector, where the great centre of interest is the Lassigny massif, as the situation depends upon its possession. Enemy reaction with fresh divisions is particularly heavy before Boys. Thirty-one enemy divisions up to the present have been identified, including eight of Prince Rupprecht's reserves, while General von Marwitz's eight divisions in the line at the commencement of the battle have been practically over-run. Prisoners have been captured from all units of these eight divisions.

Four Miles from Roye.

London, August 12.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 12, in the afternoon, states:—The period of arrested development of the battle continued this morning. Some villages behind our front were heavily bombed by the enemy, hoping to disperse troops concentrating while we were gathering our strength for a further push on the new line. It is probable that General von Hunter's Army with its left is resting on the Thiescourt massif and the Oise at Noyon is sufficiently well-placed for the defensive except for the threat of a further advance by the British on the Amiens and Roye Road. The Allies at Amiens are only four miles away from Roye which is already under fire of the Allied guns. The enemy position in this part of the line is anything but solid.

German Admissions.

London, August 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, writing in the Berlin Tagblatt General von Ardenne says that the British success between the Ancre and Avre bodes no good for the future of the German defence. This must be admitted. The losses of ground, guns and prisoners is especially painful, as the German High Command is particularly anxious now to economise forces. The military critic of the Mittags Zeitung prepares the public for a further retreat.

Americans Repulse Attacks.

London, August 13.
An American communique states:—We repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Fimee. The enemy's losses are severe.

Another Village Captured.

London, August 13.
A French communique states:—Between the Avre and the Oise we captured the village of Gury and progressed north of Boy-sur-Mais and north of Chevincourt. On the Vesle we repulsed two counter-attacks against our positions on the north bank in the region of Fimee.

A German Report.

London, August 12.
A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed violent attacks northward of the Somme and between the Somme and Libons. The enemy advanced beyond Libons, but our counter-attack threw him back to the north-eastern edge of the village. We took Hallu.

British Position Improved.

London, August 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further improved our positions north of the Roye Road and on the north bank of the Somme, capturing additional prisoners. We repulsed a local attack in the neighbourhood of Fouquescourt. Patrols took a few prisoners south of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berzin. We repulsed an attack in the Meris sector after sharp fighting.

A Violent Battle.

London, August 12.
The Allies to-day captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Villers-lez-Boye, where the Germans are vigorously resisting. The German reserves at present number twenty divisions. It is ascertained that there is one Austrian Division on the Western Front, but it has not yet been in action. The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lassigny massif and are firing into the enemy from rear. The fall of the massif is expected to-night. The plateau is eight miles square. The crest is heavily wooded and its capture should be followed by important developments.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

London, August 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that the Foreign Secretary, Von Hintz, has gone to the Main Headquarters to confer with the Imperial Chancellor.

OUR GOLD RESERVES.

London, August 12.
It is officially stated that the balance of gold standard reserve on July 31 was held as follows:—In India, nil. In England, £24,787,017, of which £8,000,000 cash was placed by the Secretary of State at short notice; £19,818,804 in British and Colonial Government securities, as valued on March 31; while £8,918,425 in British Government securities have been purchased since.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL "BRUSH" OFF AMELAND.

Now a Zeppelin was Brought Down.

London, August 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Dutch papers, describing the fight between British motor-boats and German aircraft off Ameland, state that three British motor-boats were sunk and three disabled. One of the latter rescued shore. Altogether nineteen men were saved, of which four were wounded. The whole crew of the Zeppelin perished.
The British flotilla had concentrated fire on the Zeppelin and were attacked by German ships and aeroplanes in great strength. One of the latter was brought down, and some hours later a German battleship and ten torpedo-boats appeared and cruised off the coast.

One of the Largest and Newest Designs.

London, August 12.
The Star states that another Zeppelin was brought down this morning. It was sighted off the East Coast at daybreak, and aeroplanes immediately ascended in pursuit and got close before being observed. The Zeppelin fell in flames into the sea after a short fight. It was one of the largest and newest designs.

Look Upward to the Skies.

London, August 13.
The Star's story last evening apparently referred to the Ameland Zeppelin.

Accounts brought to the East Coast state that a Zeppelin, accompanied by seaplanes, interrupted diving service on British warships, which promptly counter-attacked. When the Zeppelin crashed downwards, the British flagship signalled to all ships' companies to sing the hymn beginning "Oh, Happy Band of Pilgrims, Look Upward to the Skies."

Altogether forty enemy seaplanes attacked the motor-boats. One of the British aeroplanes which attacked the Zeppelin alighted on the water and was picked up by a destroyer within a mile of the German coast.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Twenty-Nine German Machines Destroyed.

London, August 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—During the day and night of August 11 we dropped fifty tons of bombs, chiefly on the Somme crossing and certain railway junctions. We bombed Courtrai station and sidings at daylight from a low height without loss. We secured many direct hits. We destroyed at night attacked Peronne and Cambrai stations. All the night bombing machines returned. Enemy aircraft, in large formations, have been active on the battlefront. We have destroyed twenty-nine and have driven down twenty-four. Five British machines are missing. Anti-aircraft guns brought down a Gotha.

More Raids on Germany.

London, August 12.
The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of August 11, in addition to the bombing already reported, we bombed the railway triangle at Metz. We attacked during the night of August 11/12 two aerodromes and various targets with bombs and machine guns. Despite the weather on August 12, we successfully attacked aerodromes and chemical works at Frankfurt. Bombs were observed in the centre of the objective. Large numbers of enemy aeroplanes kept up a running fight for thirty miles, and we destroyed two of them. All the British machines returned. Another squadron attacked an aerodrome at Haguenau with excellent results. It encountered many hostile machines and severe fighting ensued. We destroyed four enemy machines and drove down another. Two British machines are missing. The squadron reformed after the fight, and proceeded to bomb the objective. A direct hit was secured on a large hut and a bomb destroyed four enemy machines on the ground.

German Claims.

London, August 12.
A German official message states:—We shot down 518 aeroplanes during July, of which 239 are in our possession. We lost 129.

French Bombers Busy.

London, August 13.
A French aviation communique states:—Despite attempts of enemy squadrons to oppose the passage of our bombers on August 11, fruitful expeditions were made into the enemy's lines, our airmen copiously bombing bridges, roads, railways and troops. Numerous convoys were blocked. Altogether fifty-seven tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night. Fifteen aeroplanes and four balloons were felled and twenty-one disabled by Franco-American pilots.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

British Troops Warmly Welcomed.

London, August 12.
The War Office announces that the British forces which landed at Vladivostok have proceeded to the Ussuri front and have been enthusiastically received by the Czechoslovaks.

A Canadian Force.

London, August 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, it is announced that Canada is being represented in the Allied expeditionary force to Siberia, and the men will be mobilised and despatched early.

Czechoslovaks Hard-Pressed.

London, August 13.
The Times correspondent at Tokyo, writing on the 7th inst., says the Czechoslovaks are hard-pressed on the Ussuri and Trans-Baikalia fronts by strong forces of Magyars and Germans.

General Kikori, O.ani, the Commander of the Expeditionary Force, is a member of the Supreme War Council, while Lieutenant General Mitsuye Yohi, who is appointed Chief of Staff, resigns the command of the Imperial Guards. Lieutenant General Takenoshi accompanies the Expedition, but his capacity is not stated.

PLAGUE ON A SHIP AT GRAVESEND.

London, August 14.
The steamship Sector has arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta with four members of the crew suffering from bubonic plague.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Incessant Fighting Reported.

London, August 12.
A Russian wireless official message says that reports from Kiev state that five thousand peasants, provided with machine guns, artillery, food and hospital motors, have crossed the River Dniester in the direction of Poltava. The Germans have sent pursuing forces. There is incessant fighting in various parts of Ukraine and the Communists at Volodga are taking measures to combat the Anglo-French forces and the White Guards.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

Pace Slowing Down.

London, Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on August 12, says: The pace of the fighting is slowing down as the enemy is throwing in reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilise the present line or are covering a further withdrawal. One of the most gratifying features of the victory is the comparative smallness of our, and the Allies' forces engaged. This is rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and the tanks. The weather is fine and hot.

British Take Hundreds of Prisoners.

London, Aug. 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In successful fighting in the neighbourhood of Roye Road and eastward of Fouquescourt and the south bank of the Somme, we advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners. We captured Proyart, southward of the Somme, after sharp fighting, wherein the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed. Fighting continues. The French on the British right have taken Les Loges.

Improving Communications.

London, Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writes on Monday: Although the American front during the last few days has ceased to move forward movement is not lacking behind it. Trestle bridges are replacing pontoons across the Marne and each day the railroad is carried a little further. Soon a most important link between the east and west will be repaired and trains will again be running to Paris, Chalons and beyond. The Paris and Amiens line has already been repaired, thus removing a strategical disability, which has long hampered command. Roads are also being repaired and the organisation of the army is in a much more stable condition than when it reached the Vesle.

NAVAL MOTOR-BOATS MISSING.

London, Aug. 12.
The Admiralty states: Our light forces and Royal Air Forces' aircraft reconnoitring the west Frisian coast on the morning of the 11th, were heavily attacked by German aircraft and six motor-boats have not returned. Apart from this there was neither damage or casualties. Aircraft attacked a German airship northward of Ameland, bringing it down in flames into the sea from a great height.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 12.
An Italian official message says: In Albania we obliged the enemy to evacuate Jagodina bridgehead and pass to the right bank of the river.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMANDER.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.
A message from Moscow states that General Tcherbatoff will command the new Czechoslovak Army.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.
The silver market is quiet.

BOMBS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

(By Lieut. R. S. M. Sturges.)

When the novel conditions of trench warfare made it evident that a new weapon besides the rifle and bayonet must be put into the hands of the infantry soldier, a great stimulus was given to the invention and production of various kinds of bomb or grenades.

The general principles governing the construction of all grenades are simple. They are best exemplified by the improvised bomb made from an ordinary jam tin—the bomb which satisfied the immediate requirements of the British army at the beginning of the war, until more elaborate weapons could be produced.

First there is the body, represented in this case by the jam tin. At first the body served merely as a container for the explosive and for any shrapnel bullets or scraps of metal which might be added to increase the effect. Later the body combined in itself the functions of a container for the explosive and of missiles into which it was converted by the explosion. Instead of being merely a thin metal container it became, therefore a thick casing of steel or cast iron, perforated or segmented so that the explosion converted it into mangle-killing fragments.

Next comes the explosive contained in the bomb. In the case of British grenades the explosive used has always been some form of High Explosive; that is to say an explosive which is converted into gas far more rapidly than is a Low Explosive such as gunpowder. The Germans, for some reason, still fill their "Egg" grenades with a low explosive. Lastly there is the method of exploding the grenades. In the case of a high explosive, a detonator—that is, a small quantity of very sensitive and very violent explosive—is necessary to cause the explosion of the main charge. The detonation itself can be exploded either by simple ignition or by shock in the case of the jam tin.

a length of time fuse was inserted into a detonator, which was itself embedded in the explosive. The fuse was lit by the aid of a match and the bomb was immediately thrown. While travelling through the air the fuse burned on, and was of such a length as to fire the detonator shortly after the bomb had fallen to the ground. Such was the primitive method of exploding a grenade, and one obviously leaving much to be desired. A match is a most unreliable means of ignition in conditions obtaining at the front, while the thought of a bomber in a tight corner being compelled to strike a match and light a fuse before throwing each bomb is now ludicrous in the extreme. Various mechanical lighters were soon introduced; but in every case, where a fuse is employed, the process is materially the same as has been described.

In many bombs now in use there is no fuse, and this distinction enables a definite demarcation to be made between the two classes of bombs. The three main component parts remain—the body, the explosive, and the exploding device—but the fuseless type of bomb is a special development of the last of these, which places it in a class by itself.

This bomb is so constructed that the explosion takes place, not after a certain period of time which varies in accordance with the length of fuse employed, but immediately on impact with the ground. It is thus known as a "percussion" bomb. The explosion is produced by means of a striker which is forced by impact into the detonator, which thus explodes the main charge.

The advantages of the percussion bomb are obvious: it gives the enemy no time to escape from its effects and it makes it impossible for him to pick up the bomb and throw it back before it explodes—a practice which is possible in the case of the time fuse weapon.

But there are various important considerations to be met against these advantages. The percussion bomb, if it is more dangerous to the enemy, is also considerably more dangerous to the thrower. Should he make a false throw and hit the wall of the trench, or should he accidentally drop the bomb in the trench at his feet, the penalty is instant death.

All these lessons were not taught in a moment, experience is the school in which they were learned. But the British army was quick to learn. A few mistakes have no doubt been made, but mistakes if realised are the most valuable of instructors, and in this case they have certainly not been made in vain.

After one year of warfare under the new conditions the British army was using a bomb which is still the most effective bomb used by any army to-day. I refer to the now famous "Mills Grenade." This grenade was designed with a view to giving complete protection to the thrower; it has reduced the percentage of accidents to vanishing point. At the same time it is a weapon of deadly effect, as the Germans have learned to their cost.

The bomb was not a weapon of our choosing; the German is responsible for its introduction into modern war. He can make the doubtful boast of being the inventor of the modern bomb, but in this case as in many others the weapon has recoiled on the head of its inventor.

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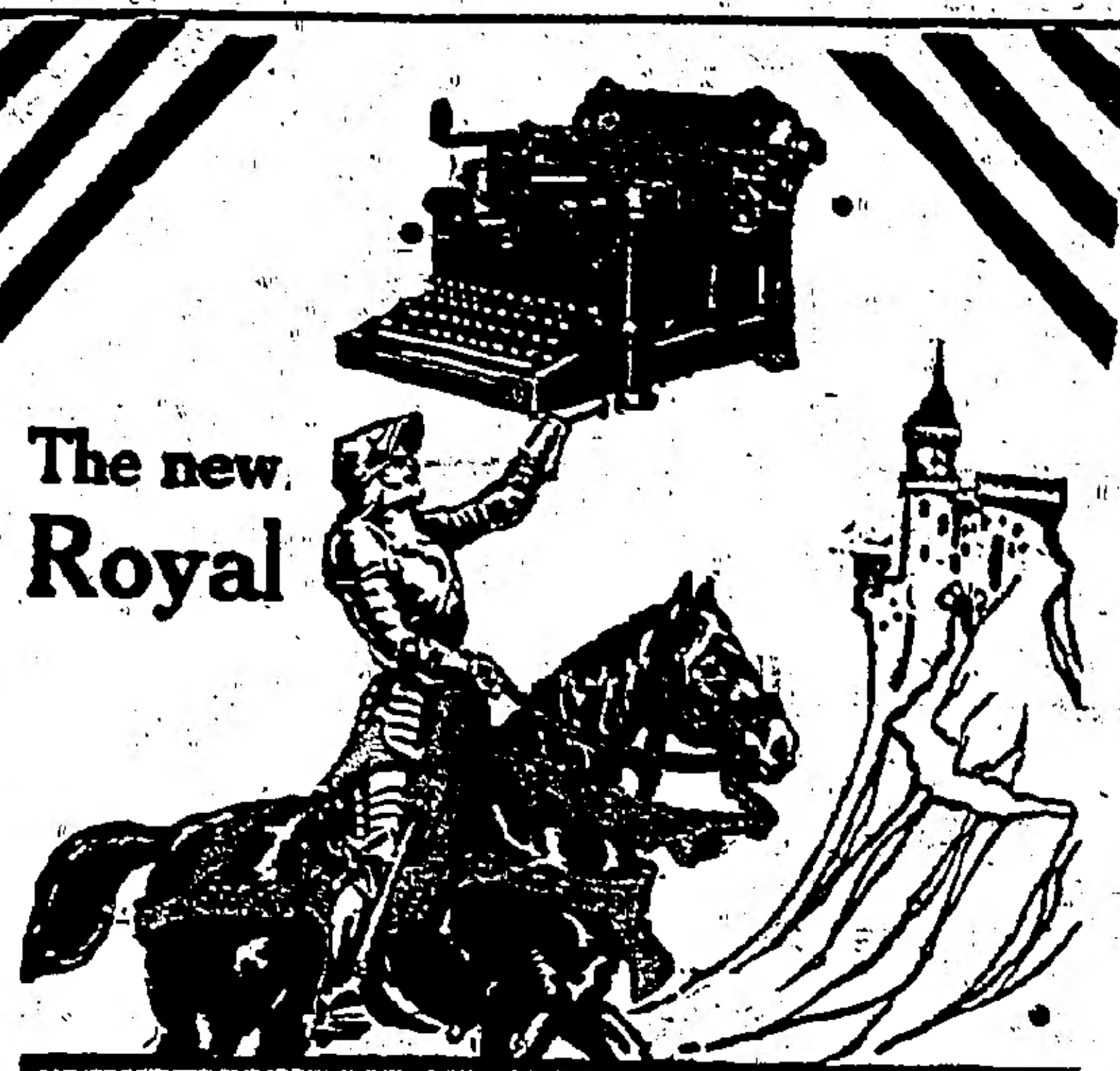
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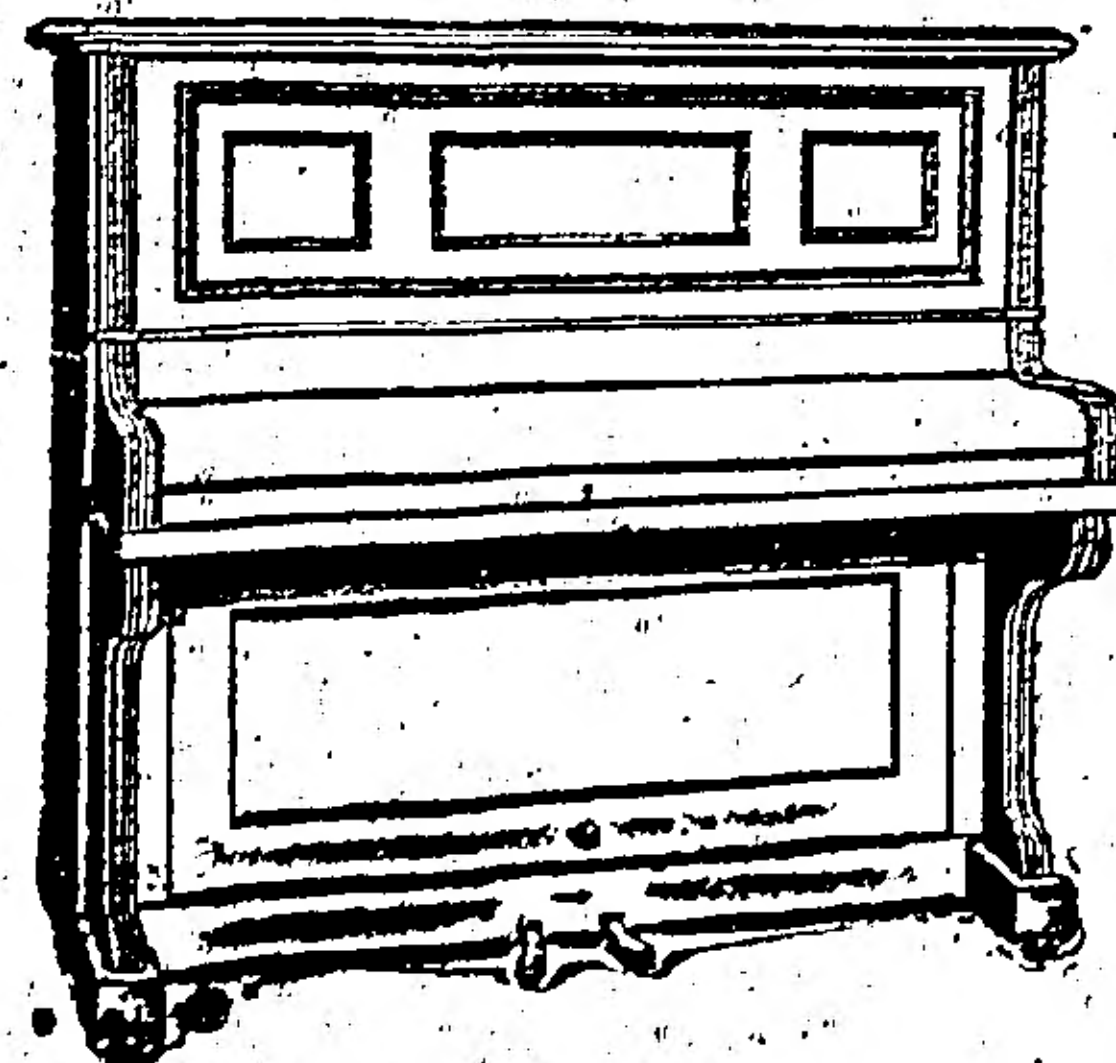
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Official Eye Witness."
Major-General. Makihime, of
the General Staff Office, has gone
to Vladivostok. He is quoted as
saying he will act as a sort of
"official eye witness" for the Gen-
eral Staff.Whale Caught Alive.
A large whale measuring about
60 feet in length was stranded on
the beach at Wada-mura, O-gun,
Wakasa province, on the 22nd
ultimo, and the local fishermen
succeeded in capturing it alive.Returning to Japan.
The Japan Gazette states that
Mr. Geo. Bloodell, of Yokohama,
has just received information that
his son, Willie, who was wounded
while serving with the British
Army in France over a year ago,
has been invalided out of the
army, and will shortly return to
Japan.Proposed New Japanese
Aeroplane Factory.
It is announced that Mr.
Kawanishi Seibei and Mr.
Ishikawa Mobei, of Kobe, have
decided to invest ¥750,000 in an
aeroplane factory managed by
Nakashima, Chikahai, a retired
Naval Engineer, at Ota, Nitta-gun,
Gumma Prefecture.Chinese Tobacco.
We learn, says the Peking
Times, that the Chinese Govern-
ment has definitely stopped the
negotiations with the Japanese for
a loan with the tobacco and wine
interests as security and Peking
is going to reorganise the
monopoly bureau as big revenues
have been promised by the
Chinese tobacco merchants.Invitation to the Dead.
The quiet town of Chelmsford
was visited one day last month by
an aeroplane bank, and has been
doing its best to raise £50,000 for
War Bonds. Leaflets were scatter-
ed broadcast by flying men. One
of these leaflets fell into the
cemetery. A curious passer-by
went in and picked it up. He
found that it contained the
invitation "Wake up and buy
War Bonds."Praying for Victory.
Unbroken prayer for the Allies
and for the American soldiers, say
the aim of a nation-wide move-
ment in the United States to
enroll men, women and children
to offer one-minute prayers twice
a day throughout the war. The
time-moments are so arranged that
prayers will always be rising in
the United States for the cause of
liberty. The plan has the en-
dorsement of leading Roman
Catholic and Protestant church-
men.Germany's Losses.
Germany has lost more than
5,000,000 men in the four years
since the outbreak of the war,
according to official figures of a
Japanese military authority. The
casualties indicate that until
January of this year Germany's
losses, either of killed or prisoners
in battle, reached 4,459,081, of
whom 3,849,180 were lost on the
Western fronts and 1,607,775 on
the Eastern fronts. The loss
during the last seven months is
estimated at approximately
367,000. If deaths from sickness
are added, the total of Germany's
loss in the last four years will
exceed 5 million.American Negroes' Grievances.
One of the grievances of
American negroes, says the
Manchester Guardian, is the ex-
istence of a "colour line" which,
not in the Southern States alone,
virtually excludes them from
many public and semi-public
places that are frequented by the
white population. Henceforth,
in the State of New York at least,
they will be free from this disabili-
ty. The Legislature has recently
passed a bill which affirms their
right to be admitted to any place
of public accommodation, enter-
tainment, or education, and which
declares that they may be lawfully
excluded only from places of a
private nature, such as clubs and
institutions, run for a restricted
purpose. The new law—which
is said to be the broadest inter-
pretation in the States—
specifically mentions hotels,
restaurants, hospitals, theatres,
schools, and colleges among the
places where negroes are entitled
to equal treatment with whites.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Naval Manoeuvres.
The Japanese naval manoeuvres will be held in the beginning of October when the First, Second and Third Fleets and a few warships belonging to the First Reserve Squadron will be present. The manoeuvres will cover a sea area of 1,000 miles.

Death of Sir Gerard H. U. Noel.
The death is announced, at the age of 73, of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, G.C.B., K.O.M.G. We may recall that when Commander-in-Chief in China, to which station he was appointed in January, 1904, Sir Gerard was advanced to admiral's rank (May, 1905); and whilst in the Far East received the 1st Class Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan.

Discouraging Japanese Aviation.
Civilian aviators have recently arranged to organise an Aviation Club with the idea of promoting public interest in aviation in Japan. On July 2, an inaugural meeting of the Club was held at the Seiyoken, Teikoku, Tokyo, when it was decided to make a series of flights over Tokyo on the Emperor's birthday (October 30), and the following day. The *Chugai* a well-known Tokyo magazine, offers a prize of ¥3,000 to any aviator who makes a record in high altitude flying in Japan.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Exhibition.
As a means of promoting the development of Japan's foreign trade after the war the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is making arrangements to hold an exhibition. Though it is understood the promoters have already reached a decision as to when and where the scheme is to be carried out, nothing is yet made public regarding the arrangements. It is expected, however, that the promoters will ask the Government for a subsidy of some ¥300,000 to finance the enterprise.

China Green Tea for Morocco.
The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that the concession in regard to the transshipment in the United Kingdom of the 1917-1918 crop of China green tea destined for Morocco is extended to all consignments shipped from China on bills of lading, dated not later than November 30 next, provided the total amount shipped does not exceed the quantity previously allowed, namely, 11,500 tons of 40 c. feet for the whole season. In view of the situation in regard to tonnage from the Far East, it will not be possible to make any further concessions, either in regard to the 1917-1918 crop or the new season's (1918-1919) crop.

Military Aviation in Japan.
A large military aerodrome is to be established in Futatabi Prefecture under the jurisdiction of the Kurume Garrison, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The military authorities at Kurume now officially announce that the aerodrome and administrative and other buildings will be completed during the next three years. The buildings to be established this year are barracks, a hospital, machine-gun and motor sheds, and a meteorological observatory. The people of Mitsu-gun and Asakura-gun have been competing in an effort to get the buildings established in their own district, and accordingly the military authorities have decided to erect these buildings on the border of the two places.

The Dairen Fires.
As already reported, since March last there have been frequent outbreaks of fire on the wharf at Dairen, a considerable quantity of beans being destroyed, and incendiary has been suspected in each case, though the police have not been able to trace the exact cause of any one of the outbreaks. A Dairen dispatch to the *Jiji* now reports that a Chinese who was found sleeping in one of the wharf godowns, has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned with incendiary. It is said the Chinese had an immense sum of money concealed at a certain spot in the wharf compound. The dispatch adds that in view of the fact that the last outbreak occurred among consignments of bean-oil (not kerosene, as first reported) consigned to the United States, the complicity of German agents is suspected, though the Chinese arrested pleads entire ignorance as to the outbreaks.

NOTICES.

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LORD MILNER AND RUSSIA.

Unreasonable to Abuse Her.

Lord Milner, Secretary for War, speaking at the Y.M.C.A. anniversary in London, recently said he had just come from a meeting of the representatives of the great Dominions and of India, which bore most impressive testimony to the spirit of unity which was drawing them all together. So it was with the unity of the Allied nations who were fighting in the cause of freedom, and would go on until the great reserves which the cause of freedom still possessed had had time to be mobilised fully.

The Secretary for War added: "Let me utter one word of warning. Beware of crabbiness. I do not mean to refer to ordinary domestic crabbiness or even to the constant storm of criticism and suggestion at the present time. Suggestions are often helpful and may keep one up to his work. That is all right even in war-time but let us beware of criticism of the Allies or even in the case of Russia. Nothing could be more unreasonable than to abuse Russia. Russia has let us down tremendously, but only because she is herself the prey of a raging fever. We do not abuse a man in a delirium of fever because he strikes a blow even at a friend. You need to try to help him to recover, and so with nations which are fighting side by side with us. We should say nothing in disparagement of them."

"I would make a special appeal to the press of this country and of our Allies not to walk into the trap which the enemy is constantly setting for them. That trap is constantly set for them. The moral unity of the Allies, which is based on the greatness of their cause, is our most precious asset. Let us preserve it at all costs. We have only to bear and forbear with one another to the victorious end which, however far distant it may be, is never doubtful."

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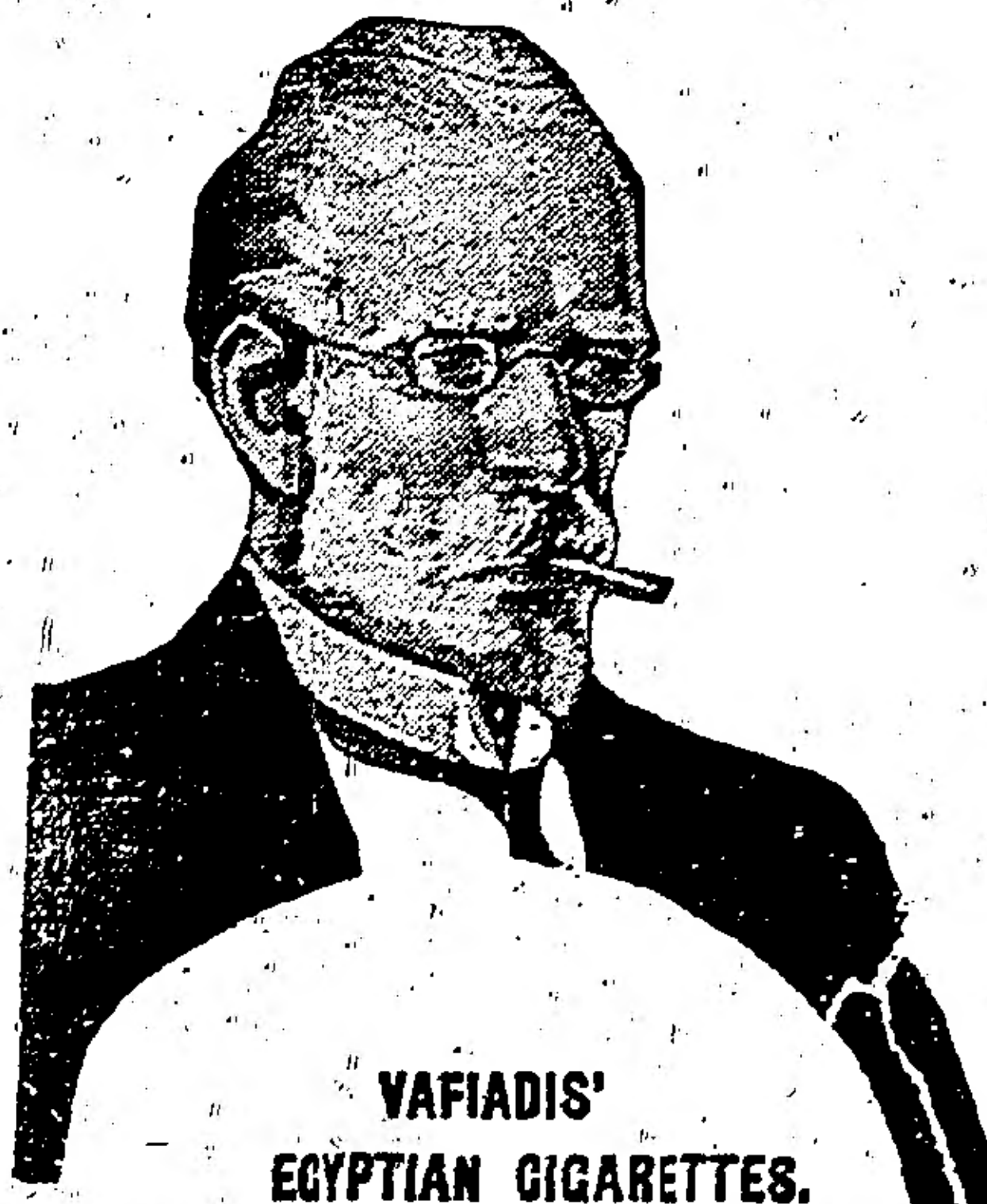
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
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"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per
share for account 1918, will be
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15th August, 1918. Shareholders
are requested to apply for Divi-
dend Warrants at the Company's
Office St. George's Buildings,
Hong Kong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY, the 10th Aug-
ust, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th
August, 1918, both days in-
clusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having
acquired the whole of the
houses in Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon, are prepared to make
arrangements whereby any of
their tenants, who desire to do so,
may become the owners of the
dwellings now in their occupa-
tion by purchasing them on the
instalment system.

J. M. ALVES & CO.

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BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED
for the Half Year ending
30th June, 1918, at the rate of
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ling per share, is payable on and
after MONDAY the 12th day of
August, Current, at the Offices
of the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of
Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.



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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The two staggering blows which the Germans have received in different sectors of the Western Front are of the deepest significance. Their effect does not end with the losses which the Kaiser's Army has sustained in men and material; the shock which has been sustained must tell its tale also on the morale of the German people. It has already done so, according to the well-known Socialist journal *Vorwärts* while another enemy newspaper frankly admits that the recent operations constitute the first real German defeat of the war. Of course, there is the usual attempt to minimise the seriousness of the situation, one paper, with true Teutonic arrogance, describing as ridiculous the claim that the entire German position has been affected. Another enemy journal retorts the characteristic Prussian capacity for pushing the blame on to other peoples' shoulders by stating that the reverse is due to the state of morale of Prince Rupprecht's troops, who, of course, are Bavarians. But, however the facts may be twisted and turned about, the main thing is that the Hunns have received a decided defeat, and, what is even more to the point, that they have been hopelessly outgeneralled in the operation.

One need not be a soldier to appreciate the outstanding fact about the recent victories of the Allied armies, which is that the two sets of operations have fitted wonderfully one into the other, and that the plans conceived by Marshal Foch have worked, as one of the messages puts it, "like clockwork." Behind all the fighting and all the manoeuvring there have been the brains of the Allied armies scheming and planning on a scale of which at the moment we are necessarily ignorant, while the admitted genius of Marshal Foch has been given full and unhampered play. The result has been seen in the wonderfully skilful handling of the Entente troops, which has made possible the carrying out of a third big attack while two other off-sives are still unfinished. If we leave on one side the specific achievements in these operations and turn to broader issues, there is equal ground for optimism. These battles, we are informed, may be but the first move in a larger and more comprehensive offensive which experts anticipate may soon change the whole face of the war. That is a possibility which may well ensue from the present activities. No-one save those in close touch with the developments on the front knows what Marshal Foch has in mind, but in view of the great change which has been brought about in the general situation in the West it would be in no sense surprising if the near future brought news of an even more thrilling character than that which has put fresh confidence and determination into the Allied peoples.

The seasons have much to do with warfare, and in this connection it is something to the good for the Allies that the turning of the tables has been effected sufficiently early in the year to allow of very considerable developments before "General Winter" takes charge of matters. A lot of damage can be done to the German Army before the bad weather sets in, and we may count upon it that the Allied Command is keeping its eyes well on the calendar. Last autumn there was a deal of very heavy fighting, and the campaign was carried well into the winter. This year, if the weather conditions are favourable, we may see happenings of a most dramatic character, with most momentous consequences. At any rate, it may be counted upon that the Allies, now that they have found the enemy's weaknesses, will make the most of their opportunities and that before 1918 has run its course they will have made a big advance towards that final victory which is the inspiring motive of their determined and unceasing efforts.

About Baseball.

This evening, Hongkong sportsmen and others interested will have had the somewhat rare opportunity of seeing baseball, the American national pastime, played by clever exponents of the game, and they will thus be able to appreciate its many fine points. With its basic principles most Britishers are acquainted, as baseball is closely allied to the familiar game of "rounders," though it has naturally been much developed and brought to a point in which science and alertness are much emphasised. Wherever the American goes he carries his love of the game with him—and the same may be said of the Canadians, who have readily caught the "infection." Quite recently it was announced that a part of Hyde Park had been converted into a baseball "diamond" for the use of American and Canadian troops who might otherwise have found it difficult to find suitable grounds for indulgence in the sport which is held in equal esteem in both countries. England seems to be taking an increasing interest in the sport, owing in great measure to the frequent games played by Canadian soldiers in various parts of the country since the beginning of the war. Indeed, some of the sporting papers at home are of opinion that baseball will be permanently established in the Old Country after the war—a development which may well come about in view of the growing popularity of the game throughout the United Kingdom.

Our Mercantile Marine.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, First Sea Lord, in a recent speech at a meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, paid a glowing tribute to our mercantile marine, a tribute that will be greatly valued by those who man our merchant ships, coming as it does from such a high source. Unfortunately, very many people overlook the importance of the work the merchant fleet is playing in this terrible war, nor do they always stop to think that but for the members of this gallant fleet, who willingly risk their lives in a hundred and one way, we should be in a very bad way. It is due to the unselfishness and self-sacrifice of the men of the mercantile marine that we have been able to carry on so successfully, and though our splendid Navy has done a marvellous work in policing the seas, yet the fact remains that the sailors who man the merchant vessels have had to brave terrible dangers which they have done uncomplainingly and have gone to sea again and again in spite of the fact that there have been periods when their work has been rendered extremely dangerous on account of the enemy's ruthless submarine. When the history of the war comes to be written, there will be many a stirring tale to be recited of the part the mercantile marine took in it.

A Better Understanding.

The First Sea Lord, in the course of his speech, quoted some interesting figures showing that in the merchant service are some 200,000 sailors and about 80,000 fishermen, who are serving under the white ensign and who have been assimilated into the fighting fleet. This news will come as a surprise to many people. It is gratifying to read that Sir Rosslyn Wemyss drew attention to the fact that as result of the co-operation between the mercantile marine and the Navy a truly marvellous transport service of troops and munitions to France had been maintained. It is extremely pleasant to note the cordial relationship which now exists between the two services, and, as Admiral Wemyss remarked, it cannot help but prove of great value in the future. There is little doubt that on account of the war much has been done to bring about a better understanding and sympathy between the Navy and the mercantile marine.

Donated to French Hospital.

According to the *Journal de Pekin* the government of Indo-China has donated \$30,000 to enable enlargements to be made to the French Hospital in Peking.

DAY BY DAY.

BEFORE WE CRITICISE OTHERS WE SHOULD MEND OUR OWN DEFECTS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 3s. 5.5/16d.

The Health Return.
The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one non-fatal occurrence of puerperal fever (a Chinese).

War Charity Collection.
The collection at Union Church, on 4th instant, together with subsequent contributions, amounted to \$448.81, and a cheque for this amount has been handed to the Hon Treasurer of War Charities for the benefit of the Prisoners of War Fund.

Stole a Bed.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a wicker bed valued at \$3 from a shop in Queen's Road. Defendant pleaded guilty saying that he had no money. After evidence had been given, His Worship sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

Child Drowned.
A married woman living on Sampson No. 272 reports to the Police that she went out yesterday at 4 p.m. to do some shopping, and when she returned she learned that her daughter, three years of age, had fallen into the water, and was rescued by some people who happened to be near. The child was then taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital but died before the mother's arrival there.

No Sale.
Acting under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead and Co., Mr. Geo. P. Lemmert offered for sale at his auction rooms yesterday the property at Shaukwan, known as Blackhead's Soap Works. The property, which is situated in one lot, has an area of 95,800 square feet on which stands a soap factory and buildings connected therewith. Mr. H. A. Lemmert conducted the proceedings and started the bidding at \$150,000. There was no advance on this figure and the property was withdrawn.

Unstamped Letters.
A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with unlawfully smuggling eight unstamped letters into the Colony. Inspector Watt, of the Post Office, said that defendant brought these letters from Nam Hoi. He was always travelling between Hongkong and Nam Hoi. The letters were given to him by the foks of a shop in Nam Hoi to be delivered to persons in the Colony. Defendant said that he did not know the regulations. His Worship fined defendant \$1 for each letter—in all \$8.

The Victoria Theatre.

The current programme at the Victoria Theatre is one that should meet with a good deal of appreciation, comprising as it does a fine three-part film "The Storm," a picture which, besides good acting to recommend it, is based on a very attractive plot and provides some good situations. The American Gaiety, a picture of never failing interest, was up to its usual good standard, and two comic pictures "The Try-out" and "The Lamb," the latter a Harold Lloyd comedy, rounded off the entertainment in a very fitting manner.

Assaulting a Police Reservist.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting P. O. (R) 716 Aguiño. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he was walking along Des Voeux Road, near the Wing On Co. shop, when someone attempted to pick his pocket. He turned round and caught a Chinese, when defendant came up and assaulted him. Another witness also gave evidence. Defendant denied the charge. His Worship discharged defendant, but required him to provide a bond for \$50 for six months, and said that if he appeared again at the Court charged with assault, he would be severely dealt with.

INDIAN MOSLEM SOCIETY.

Tea Party to Mr. Hasham Khan.

There was quite a large gathering of the various sections of the local Indian community at Wiseman's cafe yesterday afternoon, when the Indian Moslem Society gave a tea-party in honour of Khan Sahib Hasham Khan. Amongst those present were Mr. Nawab Khan (Chairman of the Society), Mr. Sirdar Khan (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Hasham Khan, Messrs. Khwasa Khan, A. F. Aroulli, Mahomed Akber, A. and M. Sufaid, V. Curram, V. Ram jahn, O. el Aroulli, and Fateh Mohamed (Secretary).

The Chairman (Mr. Nawab Khan) said that the object of the gathering was to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, who had the title of Khan Sahib conferred on him by H. E. the Viceroy of India.

Mr. A. F. Aroulli thanked those attending for their presence, by which they had honoured the Indian community. He said they were present to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, who had the title of Khan Sahib conferred on him. They must always be loyal to the Government and to their King and Emperor.—(Applause). "We are living," he said, "under a most liberal Government, and all our slight differences with regard to creed, religion or sect must be forgotten, in order that we may unite together to work for our King and Emperor."—(Loud Applause).

Mr. Mahomed Akber said:—All of you have heard the felicitous remarks made by my veteran friend Mr. Aroulli, who has explained to you the reason of this meeting. Now, gentlemen, with your permission, I beg to move and place on record this resolution:—"That the various sections, creeds and classes of the Indian Community, express their heartfelt thanks to H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Hongkong for having honoured a member of the Indian Community with the title of Khan Sahib, which has been conferred on Mr. Hasham Khan. This distinction, the speaker continued, was for meritorious and faithful services rendered to the Government by Mr. Hasham Khan. Never before, as far as this Colony was concerned, had this title been conferred on a member of the Indian community, who proudly shared the honour with the recipient.—(Applause).

Mr. Bishen Singh said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure in being present at this meeting, because it is a unique meeting of its kind in this Colony. Here we have Mohammedans, Sikhs, Parsees; in fact all of the various creeds, sections and classes which are comprised in India, who have united with one another in celebrating this great event. Never has there been such a meeting as this, and were it not for the fact that we are present to do honour to Mr. Hasham Khan, there would never be such a pleasant meeting of the various sections, religions and classes of India. We therefore unanimously propose that a resolution thanking H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Hongkong for the great honour conferred on the local Indian community by the bestowal of the title of "Khan Sahib" upon Mr. Hasham Khan, be passed.—(Applause).

Mr. Hasham Khan in replying said:—Mr. Chairman, and members of Indian Moslem Society.—Allow me to thank you for your beautiful hospitality, and for your presence on this auspicious occasion. Whatever I have done I assure you that I have only done my duty, and I am certain I am only voicing the sentiments of patriotism of Indians of whatsoever creed, that had any one of the members now present been given an opportunity that was so happily accorded to me, he would have served the Raj in the same faithful manner—perhaps better. It was very considerate of H. E. the Governor to recommend and obtain for me this unexpected reward. The community must also appreciate the decoration that has been conferred on me as an honour for the whole Indian community, as was

FULL COURT.

Legal Argument Resumed To-day.

The Full Court, opened at the Supreme Court yesterday, and composed of Sir Haviland de Saummarres (President) and Mr. Justice Gomer's, was proceeded with to-day. An appeal is being heard against a decision given by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) in April last. The action is between the Kin Tye Loong firm, merchants, of 27 Bonham Strand West, appellants, and the Wing Hang Hong firm, and others, rice merchants, of 5 Bonham Strand West, respondents.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the appellants and Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O., O.B.E., and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the respondents.

This morning Mr. Jenkin, completed the arguments for the appellants, citing various cases to prove certain points.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, in opening the case for the respondents, said that their case was that the plaintiff's proof and receipt of the dividend in the bankruptcy for the prices due under the contract was an affirmation of the contract and that that did in law effect the final determination of the plaintiff's election to affirm or disaffirm the contract. Therefore, the plaintiffs could not now continue with that action to disaffirm the contract on the ground of fraud.

On this broad assertion Mr. Sharp continued to elaborate his points, giving many authorities for his contention.

The hearing has occupied the Court all day, and will probably be brought to a finish to-morrow.

WAR SAVINGS.

An Interesting Announcement.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Hon. Secretaries of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, issue the following:—

As the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds 6 per cent and the War Loan Bonds of the Malay Peninsula 6 per cent are no longer obtainable all payments into this Association will until further notice be invested in Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds. Interest is payable on this Loan half yearly on the 20th January and the 20th July.

All proceeds of this Loan will be lent to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War and the Loan is guaranteed by His Majesty's Government.

Rule 7 of the Rules of the Association will not apply to moneys invested in this Loan as the Loan is not repayable until the 20th July 1923.

The Association, however, is prepared to continue to give the same facilities to Members wishing at any time to withdraw their moneys as hitherto.

At the present high rate of exchange this Loan offers a unique opportunity of converting into sterling, investments in dollar, favourably and we hope Members will avail themselves of the advantage.

expressed by H. E. the Governor on the occasion of the investiture. I am more than flattered at what the Chairman, Mr. A. F. Aroulli, Mr. Mahomed Akber and Mr. Bishen Singh have said, and I am certain that my brothers, especially Opt. Ajah Khan, will be very pleased at the remarks which Mr. Aroulli, an old friend of our family, has just made.

Mr. Mahomed Akber then proposed the resolution of thanks to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor, and this was seconded by Mr. Sirdar Khan and carried unanimously.

Tea was then served. Three cheers were lastly given for Mr. Hasham Khan and the Chairman brought the proceedings to close.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Alfred Waring, who has taken over the Theatre Royal, Huddersfield, is a Londoner of many parts, who has recently added literary composition to his other accomplishments. Mr. Waring's literary bent may have been acquired from his association with Mr. W. E. Henley. The Glasgow Repertory Theatre owed its inception to Mr. Waring, who went North an unknown Englishman, and promptly became one of the best-known men in the Second City. Glasgow engineers, as well as other artists and professors, supported the venture and the famous engineers attracted by the scheme included Sir William Weir, the Air Minister.

Before the war, it was not regarded as "good form" to wear military or civil decorations except with uniform or at least full evening dress, when ribbons or miniatures were permissible. What is to happen when the boys come home and get back into multi? Are all our heroes, the V.C.'s and D.S.O.'s and M.C.'s and M.M.'s, to be asked? Already, in the case of the silver badge and the wound stripe, we have broken with tradition, and in a reconstructed world there may very well be scope for crosses and medals on the civilian breast.

An odd puzzle in the task of securing representation for the people will present itself when the Admiralty have passed on to the competent authority the representation cards which have just arrived at Whitehall from the thousands of units in the Royal Navy. Jack Tar has been asked to give the address at which, but for the fact of service, he would have been resident; and it is this address which fixes his constituency. The difficulty is that hundreds of sailors have no shore address at all—were the Union Jack Club in Waterloo Road. Many men have scorned altogether the chance of a vote, but, these apart, there seems to be no way out—unless, indeed, we are to have an hon. member for the Union Jack Club at Westminster over the river!

In connection with the splendid romance of saving torpedoed ships in our home waters, it has been stated that the divers cannot work at a greater depth than 150ft. Unless their duties differ from all others for which divers have been trained, the figures are surely at fault. The Admiralty tables for diving provide figures down to 204ft., and fix 12 minutes as the period a man may remain there at work. But 204 is the limit only for the generality of the great divers; in 1908 Lieutenant Dumont, R.N., worked at the depth of 210ft., the record, under the supervision of Professor Haldane.

A pioneer to whom hundreds of girls are grateful has just passed away in Mrs. Townsend. She founded many years ago the Girls' Friendly Society, and lived to see it spread far and wide. There is a story of a girl who, going as a nursemaid to India, wrote home to her former mistress: "Dear Madam, I have been very seelick, but, thank God, I am still a member of the Girls' Friendly Society!" Mrs. Townsend would have been pleased with such a tribute to the hold which the society has on its members.

Some sailors, we are told, have been pulling the larders' leg with the story that the gunfire in Flanders was so intense that the sea, previously calm, became rough. The following reaches me from a still less variegated source. A South Coast resident had a jag of milk in her larder. On going to get some to prepare the baby's bottle she found that the vibration had turned it into butter. This was particularly surprising owing to its deficiency in cream. Another resident, who had spent the evening at a public-house and with a friend, found that owing to the vibration he had the greatest difficulty in inserting his latchkey into the door. An inviolable soldier had his agate brought on a day before it was due, and passengers who complained of violent jolting on the South Eastern Railway were informed by the officials that things would be better when the metals had ceased to quiver.

HOW LONDON WAKES TO WAR.

Mastering of the Armies of Industry.

Mr. Geo. B. Sims, in the *Daily Chronicle*, writes:—It is five o'clock in the morning by Act of Parliament when I leave the shelter of the roof beneath which my household still slumbers and step out into the waking world of London. As the green of turf and tree, a little grey in the early morning light, meets my gaze, I think of the song of Claribel that was so popular in the drawing-room of my boyhood:

"And the old, old story was told again

At five o'clock in the morning." But no lovers early afoot are lingering to tell the old story or to listen to it on their way to work.

"The old, old story," was an idyll of pastoral peace. To-day the great world of London is waking to the grim realities of the toil and toll of war. Because of the toll of war the women who toil are as early afoot as the men. At 5 o'clock the young women who have the lights of London in their eyes are on their way to extinguish the lamps. Soon after 6, I meet brave little Waags in parties of two and three making their way to the Tubes and the Metropolitan stations.

There are no motor buses in Baker-street yet, and very little traffic. A railway van rumbles by, a party of officers with pasties in a motor-car, and a couple of milkmaids clanging out their "songs before sunrise."

At a quarter to 6, Moorgate-street is just rousing itself with a yawn, but outside the station a pretty railway girl in uniform with roses in her cheeks and forget-me-nots in her eyes is lying in wait for early comers to sell them a flag for the Railway Benevolent Institution. At 5.50 my buttonhole has been benevolently flagged by the comely conductorette, and her bright smile baunts me still.

By Moorgate-street and Finsbury-square I make my way to Liverpool-street. There is plenty of work going on in the railway yards as I pass, but the streets are deserted except for a few labourers sauntering workward with their mid-day meal wrapped in the conventional red handkerchief and little groups of charwomen bound for the buildings and houses in the neighbourhood and gossiping as they go, but with the languor of early morn.

Towards 6 o'clock a rivulet of humanity begins to trickle into the City. It is made up mainly of elderly and middle-aged men of the labouring and artisan class.

At 6.30 I am in the spacious office-room of a big railway hotel. At over a dozen tables groups of officers are already breakfasting.

At 7 o'clock the great terminus is a scene of intense animation. The departure platforms are crowded with khaki. The arrival platforms are filled again and again by the following tide of humanity.

Thin after train arrives from the suburbs and environs of London and discharges its freight, and from a dozen platforms a broad stream flows out into the world of work. The war has made a marked difference in the character of these mighty streams of humanity that converge upon London in the early hours of the morning. The few young men in them seem to be tossed to and fro like derelict spears by the surging seas of femininity.

Soon after 7 there are hundreds of young girls in the incoming crowds. Some of them are not going direct to their work. Their offices and places of business will not be open yet, and so, the station waiting rooms are packed with them, and many of them find resting places in such of the City churches as open early for their accommodation.

These girls are compelled to come to their work with time to spare. If they left it till the last train they might fail to find room in it, then they would be late at business. This fear of being late has a marked effect on the attitude of the crowds that are now beginning to wait for trams and motor buses. Everywhere you see anxious faces and eyes peering eagerly into the distances.

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

A Useful Publication.

The Chinese Postal Administration has issued for sale to the public that indispensable publication to business men and other residents in China, the *Postal Guide* (7th Issue).

The useful information this publication contains is a boon to those whose interests are in China, and its perusal will save the public from making many mistakes and the Post Office the answering of many questions.

The first half of the Guide contains all rules affecting postal practice and tariffs, regulations governing the various categories of mail matter, insurance, express, money order and parcels, etc.

The second part consists of a very comprehensive list of all Post Offices in China—in Chinese and English—arranged alphabetically in English for easy reference.

The nomenclature used in this list is the standardised romanisation of place names in China and adopted by many Railway Companies, the Telegraph Service, and the leading newspapers.

This useful and indispensable publication is sold at all Post Offices in China.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

PINKETTES

the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Liverishness, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, foul-smelling breath.

Of chemists, also 60 cents the retail, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szachuen Road, Shanghai.

There is a notable change in the character of the morning invasion as the hour advances. The majority of the girls in the seven o'clock crowd are young and pale and poorly dressed. Their skirts are skimpy, and there is little attempt at finery. They carry their mid-day meal in a brown paper parcel, and many of them have a well-worn paper-covered sixpenny novel under their arm.

At eight o'clock there is an appreciable difference in the type of flowing femininity. The girls are older. Many of them are young women and women who are not so young. They are fairly well dressed, and they carry their provisions for the day in an attache case.

Many of them have a novel in volume form under their arm, and some have brought flowers from the garden, it may be to adorn their office desk, or it may be as friendship's offering to a fellow employee of the other sex.

At 9 o'clock the young women who flow in graceful streams along the City ways are quite daintily and fashionably dressed. They wear silk blouses and carry vanity bags. They do not carry brown paper parcels or camouflage their food in attache cases. Their salaries permit them to lunch at a restaurant.

In the 9 o'clock crowd there are many more men than there were at the earlier hours.

By 10 o'clock the City and the West-end are wide awake. Londoners are up and out, and the great world of London is at work to win the war. You have only to watch the awakening of London to understand how great and glorious a part women are playing in the world's fight for Freedom. From east and west and north and south since the earliest hours of the newborn day a noble army of women has been spreading itself over the capital to be the working bees in the great hives of industry connected with the war and the munitions of war, to take the place of men in all the industrial, commercial and clerical occupations.

It is small wonder that our hearts are filled with pride when we realise how great an Imperial asset woman-power has proved itself to be in the Empire's hour of need.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Immediate Beginning by the Allies.

Mr. George Barnes, speaking at Dartford recently, said that he had already proposed that a conference of the Allies should be called for the purpose of inaugurating a league of nations. It had been stated that he had meant that conference to be one for the discussion of peace terms to end the present war. It had even been suggested that he had been put up for that purpose. He was sorry that such an interpretation had been put upon his words. He had meant just exactly what he had said, and no more, and he had said it on his own responsibility and without any special authority. He was not there to talk peace when there could be no peace, and he remained as convinced as ever that the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe was the indispensable preliminary to the beginning of any lasting and just peace. (Cheers.)

The only way to such a peace was, he believed, through a league or family of nations, being bound together in such a way as to secure it, and the reason why he advocated such a league now was because he believed that a beginning must be made before the war ends, or otherwise, in the first flush of peace, the world would fall through sheer exhaustion to make proper provision for the maintenance of peace.

He proposed a league of nations, binding all Powers to submit disputes to a tribunal and to apply an economic boycott, or in the last resource international force, against any Power which should in future break the peace. He would be satisfied if the League of Nations was formed now by the Entente Powers, providing it left the door open for any Power subsequently to enter it. The inclusion of Germany should not be regarded as a favour to Germany, but rather as something to which she should be required to subscribe. No league of nations could prevent war if it did not include all nations. He also advocated the lessening of armaments, and for the world's safety there should be an agreement among the nations to eliminate the element of private profits from the manufacture of armaments.

He was, however, more concerned about the first step, and as a practical proposal he put forward first the idea of an Inter-Allied Conference, with representatives of organized democracy as well as those of Governments, to discuss the terms upon which all nations should come together for the common good; or, alternatively, if officialdom was too firmly entrenched to admit of the co-operation of non-official elements, he urged that Allied Governments should be pressed to take practical action themselves. They should be urged to form themselves into a common defensive alliance, which would be but an extended application of the principle which bound together the elements of the British Empire. The agreement should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration, and a pooling of the resources of the Allies for the coming peace reconstruction, but so elastic that any nation might enter in which subscribed to the conditions and gave the necessary guarantee for their faithful observance. He could not but think that the facing of Germany with an accomplished fact of this kind might induce her to reconsider her position, and might even stimulate the German people to free themselves from their present taskmasters. Germans might now think the alliance against them a mere rope of sand. They might hope for farther defections following that of Russia. It is all, therefore, in the interests of the prosecution of the war, as well as for the safeguarding of the coming peace, that Germany should be faced with a more solidly compacted alliance of the peoples who are now fighting for the freedom of the world. The supreme War Council might be an embryonic Parliament of man, just as the Imperial War Cabinet now sitting daily in Downing Street would, he believed, prove to be the germ of a representative authority, which would yet manage the affairs of fighting.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Some Interesting Protests.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

The National Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in regular session in Canton according to the Provisional Constitution, is daily receiving petitions from peoples of different provinces seeking action to be taken against the reckless and unlawful measures of the Peking Government.

The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu has requested that notice be given immediately repudiating the loans contracted by the Peking Government with foreigners, contrary to law and without the approval of the National Assembly.

The Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association, and the General Chamber of Commerce of Heilungkiang have communicated with Canton protesting against the use of the forests of that province as security for loans contracted by the Peking Government.

The pocket assembly to be opened in Peking with members packed by the militarists is not only improper and illegal but also does not even represent the very provinces the Military Governors are now controlling. Communications are being received from leading citizens all over China denying the right of the Peking Government to organize a legislative body according to its selfish desire and questioning the power of Military Governors, or Taishuns, to offer the Presidency of the Republic to whomever they please.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council meets on Thursday, the business including the following:—

Regulations under Section 3 of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871 and 1913.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two Dollars and fifty-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1917.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty Ordinance, 1917.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1914, and the Opium Ordinance, 1917.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinances, 1888.

the British Empire. He urged a beginning being made now. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, mentioned that 44 years ago, when he was curate of Dartford, he and a number of persons got into touch with men like Maudsley, Broadhurst, Bart, and others in trying to get people to understand the same high ideals for which we were now fighting.



Increase your Out-put By Advertising in THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

BEAR TRAP FOR SOLDIERS.

A Devilish German Contrivance.

Steel traps, equipped with springs of bone-crushing strength and jagged teeth two inches long, are being used by the Germans to catch patrols in "No Man's Land."

Corporal Leonardo Manser, U.S. Army, tells of discovering one at night in an unnamed American sector:

"It was as light as day in the glare of the star shells," he told a correspondent. "After we got half way across No Man's Land, my one was jerked from my hand. Advancing a few steps, I stumbled on the trap which had been released by the pressure of the cane. On examination I found the trap set to catch scouts. In attempting to carry it off I discovered it was chained to stakes in the ground. I loosened the chain and brought the trap to our trenches. "The contrivance is three feet long and has jaws eighteen inches wide with teeth two inches long. It is designed to give the victim great pain and make him call for help. This attracts his comrades, who become targets for a German machine gun fusillade, which results in the annihilation of the entire party."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

THE CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE (7th issue) is now issued for sale, and applications may be sent to the Postal Commissioner, Canton.

Price-English Version Each 50 cents.

Price-English Version Supplements Each 3 cents.

Price-Chinese Version Each 10 cents.

Price-Chinese Version Supplements Each 1 cent.

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

Canton, 13th August, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 20th, August 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Tweed and Flannel Suit Lengths. Ready Made Suits, Linen and Soft Shirts, Collars, Straw Hats Towels, etc., etc.

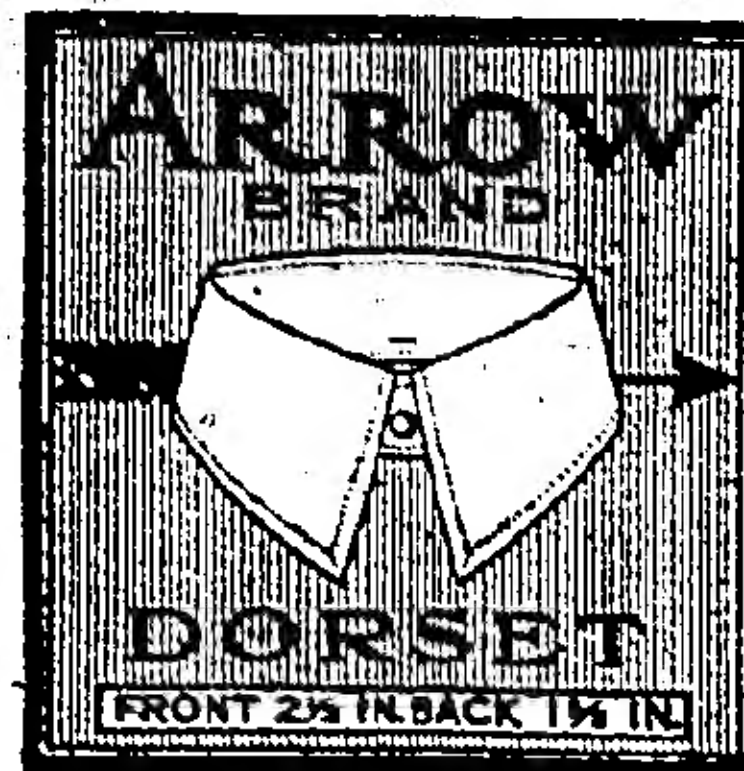
On view from Monday the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.—EUROPEAN preferred. Apply Mrs. A. R. Lowe, 65, The Peak.

THE LATEST



QUARTER SIZES 14 to 17 inches. Stocked by

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED

SILK TIES TO MATCH.
WITH HANDKERCHIEFS

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SILK SOCKS TO MATCH.
WITH TIES

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS GIVE MORE FAMOUS ARTISTES, AND MORE PERFECT RECORDING THAN ANY RECORDS AT ANY PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:—

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CAWSEY'S CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

" " Bottle. \$1.00

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	26th Jan.

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also itineraries of trip and descriptive literature apply to

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GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India, apply to

J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
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Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug 16th at noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept 11th.
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Inaba Maru" T. 12,500	(SAT. 17th Aug.) at 11 a.m.
	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	(WED. 4th Sept.) at 11 a.m.
	"Tango Maru" T. 12,500	(SAT. 17th Aug.) at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,500	(SAT. 14th Sept.) at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOAT & CAPT. TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, PANAMA CANAL, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C. SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kishima Maru," and "Kaori Maru," each of over 2000 tons displacement.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Suwa Maru" FRI. 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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Outfitted with Radio Equipment.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	15th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TERUYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22nd Oct.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	15th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
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MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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"NANKING" "CHINA"
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	18th Aug. at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	20th Aug. at noon.
TIENSIN	Huichow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 35.
Hongkong Aug. 14, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tihallap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java
Tihilwong	Java & M'ar	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji & Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. 115

Telephone No. 1674.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	THUR. 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri. 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat. 17th Aug. at daylight.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues. 20th Aug. at daylight.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA	Loonsang	Fri. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE—The S.S. "VAN WAGENINGEN" leaves for Singapore, approximately every fortnight. It is fitted with electric light and fans, and is a fully qualified passenger steamer. It is also fitted with electric light and fans, and is a fully qualified passenger steamer. It is also fitted with electric light and fans, and is a fully qualified passenger steamer.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued in all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 500 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The World's Tonnage.

According to a report of the Japanese Department of Finance the total tonnage of the world stands at 11,887,563 tons. Ships under construction stand at 6,686,275 tons, while the tonnage captured from enemy countries is 2,589,000 tons. Of the tonnage lost 60 per cent. belongs to the British flag.

Suez Canal Dividend.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders the dividend for 1917 of 77fr. gross and 65fr. net was approved. M. Derville presided in the absence of the president, M. Jonnart, from whom a letter was read stating that the surplus of 2-25 fr. per ton and the appreciation of the special tariff of 2-50fr. per ton would be maintained after the war.

U.S. Shipping Proposals.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in the course of address at South Bend, Indiana, referring to after-the-war plans, said:—If the programme is entirely successful, the United States will be in a position by 1920 to establish a weekly passenger service between New York, both on the west and the east coast of South America, and the Central American Republics. Trade requirements of Russia and China will probably also be met.

Falmouth Docks Purchased.

The Falmouth Docks undertaking has been purchased by the Federal Co., which is part of the combine of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., the British India Co., the New Zealand Shipping Co., the Union of New Zealand Co., Hain and Co., and Messrs. Glover Brothers. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have acquired the whole of the dry docks and workshops at Falmouth, and propose to extend them and bring them up to date, so Lord Incheape informed a "Daily Chronicle" representative. Falmouth Harbour is the first to be reached by ships from the West, and large quantities of foodstuffs might have been saved to the nation if the docks had been capable of dealing with the cargoes of the vessels which arrived there safely during the war.

Japanese Shipping for America.

Washington, July 17.—In addition to thirty steel cargo ships the contracts for which have been awarded to Japan and the four awarded to China, the Shipping Board has already chartered 150,000 tons of shipping from Japan and have purchased another 127,000 tons. Some of these ships will be equipped with guns and gun crews and will be put immediately into the overseas service, carrying men and supplies to France. Others will be used for coastwise and for South American trade. The total tonnage now contracted for with Japanese shipbuilders is 380,000 tons including fifty cargo carriers. The cost of this shipping is approximately \$78,000,000. The Japanese yards to which the contracts have been awarded and the number which they will build is as follows: seven at Osaka; five at Kobe; two at Tokyo; three at Yokohama; two at Kawasaki and two at another port.

Government Control of Shipping.

Since the Government promulgated the Wartime Shipping Control Act, which prohibits the sale or charter of Japanese vessels to foreigners without permission of the Government, it has been understood that this prohibition is to be absolutely carried out, says the "Japan Chronicle." As a matter of fact, there have practically been no Japanese vessels sold to foreigners for several months past. As already noted, however, it is reported that the Kibi-maru VII, 1,319 tons, of the Toyosaki Kisen Kaisha, has been sold to a certain French Company by permission of the Government. Particulars of this deal are kept secret, and it is said that Government permission was obtained in advance before the Shipping Control Act was promulgated. It is also reported that a steamer of 3,000 tons under construction at the Uraga Dockyard has been sold to France, and is to be delivered in a few months. This makes it appear that it is not absolutely impossible to obtain permission for the sale of steamers to foreigners, and in view of the fact that the two steamers mentioned are comparatively small, there are rumours that applications for permission will be more favourable considered in regard to small vessels than ocean-going steamers.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co., including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

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SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS
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General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE, IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO ORANIE	8,000	23rd Aug. 1918.
WILLIS	8,000	14th Sept.
REMBRANDT	10,000	28th Sept.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LTD.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,
TOSHIMATSU, HIGO, HAMAMURA, SAITO,
KANADA, SHINJI, KAMITAMADA, SHIBU,
and OHSARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES: NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, Tsuruga, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
TOOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
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Codes:—A, A.B.O. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's
AGENCY FOR:—THE OKAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO. LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, Prince Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Station	Level	1917	1918
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Station	Level	1917	1918
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of July.

Station	Level	1917	1918
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
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in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
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Station	Level	1917	1918
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
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in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of July.

Station	Level	1917	1918
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City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50
City	Level with overflow	211.50	211.50

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	(RED)	(A)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	(GREEN)	(B)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	(GREEN)	(C)	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	(GREEN)	(D)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	(GREEN)	(E)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	(GREEN)	(F)	Gale expected to increase.
7.	(GREEN)	(G)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand by" and watch for the next signal. When it is the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the signal, and the next signal may possibly be issued later.

The signal will be lowered when it is ascertained that the danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the main signal station on Blackhead Hill.

Signal No. 2 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 3 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 4 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 5 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 6 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 8 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 9 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 10 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 11 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 12 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 13 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 14 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 15 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 16 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 17 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

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Signal No. 64 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

Signal No. 65 will be accompanied by explosion whistle on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-ko, and the flagstaff at the Field Officer's Quarters at Lynd.

WAR AND DIPLOMACY.

Speech by Mr. Thomas, M. P.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking recently at Edinburgh, said there were certain characteristics which had gone a long way to weaken our position both at home and abroad. The efforts of this country were unfairly represented.

"The slander and libels upon our public men," he continued, "have reached a stage where Labour must in defence of its own position express an opinion. There are many of us who believe that our movement is destined to play a great part in the world's future, but in the great fight to secure that position we must recognise that our weapons should be clean, that slander, misrepresentation, and intrigue must never be made a substitute for fair and legitimate criticism, and that public men and public life must be protected from those whose methods are as mean as they are ineffective and shallow." (Cheers.) The unfortunate tendency to belittle the great contribution this country had made in the war had, in his judgment, produced most unfortunate results. The position at this moment was undoubtedly very serious, but a frank recognition of the facts would help rather than hinder. It was a commonplace to say that everybody wanted peace, but we wanted something more than peace, namely security for the future. Those who were shouting for war when others were doing the fighting, and now squirmed when asked to play their part, did not represent the backbone of the country.

Our cause was what it was four years ago—not territory, not conquest, but the destruction of militarism, more necessary to-day than ever. It was for that reason that he favoured the Stockholm Conference. It was for that reason he still thought that Labour must fight and must insist upon meeting the workers of the world face to face. This was the only way of ensuring an open peace. If such revelations as the Emperor Carl's letter and the movements of statesmen such as General Smuts meant negotiation with the enemy, that right must not be denied to the workers. Although the responsibility for making peace must always rest with the Government, surely any effort that would lead towards peace, instead of being regarded as a crime, should be welcomed.

It was not that Labour desired to admit the principle of German militarism. Labour believed our cause was good, and that, regardless of setbacks, it would triumph; but Labour kept in mind the fact that if the military effort could be supplemented by diplomatic effort it must be done. (Cheers.)

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Lung's Troops Flee.
A report states that most of Lung's soldiers have fled from Kingchow. So far over 300 men with arms have been captured by the patrol boats.

Lung's Brother.
A report from Chan King-ming states that Lung Yu-kwong (brother of Lung Chai-kwong) has arrived at Foochow from Shanghai, and, after consulting with the Tachien there, left for Kingchow. The Authority is now trying to capture him.

The Floods.
The benevolent societies have received a great many letters from Sam Sai and Nam Hoi districts requesting urgent relief for the sufferers by the floods. The latest report from Wushow states that the streets near the banks are submerged in eight feet of water, and the tradesmen have to carry on their business on the first floor. Small boats are for used traffic purposes.

Collapse Precautions.
In view of the recent collapse in Hongkong on account of the rains, the Superintendent of Police has ordered the police to report on any walls that are in a dangerous condition and he will order the same to be pulled down.

SALVING MERCHANTMEN.

Important Admiralty Work.

Besides organizing convoys of our mercantile marine and affording protection by means of aeroplanes, ships, torpedo-boat destroyers, trawlers, and other auxiliary craft, the Admiralty has also played an important part in saving vessels which have been torpedoed and mined.

The importance of this branch of the service, undertaken by the salvage section of the Admiralty, can readily be realised from the fact that since October, 1915, some 400 ships of over 1,200 tons each have been salvaged and taken to repairing yards, where they have been refitted and put into commission. One of the latest pieces of salvage by this department was a large cargo ship which, while bringing to England food-stuffs, machinery, wool, &c., to the value of over £3,000,000, was torpedoed and sunk in some ten fathoms of water.

Thanks to the skill of the salvage experts the bulk of the cargo, with the exception of a quantity of meat, was saved. The ship was raised and taken into port, and she is now carrying on once more her useful work. It should be borne in mind that this salvage of merchantmen is carried on by the section in addition to the duties which it has to render, frequently, to the navy itself.

The exigencies of the war brought into being the organisation of the Salvage Section at Whitehall, and it is now the largest concern of its kind in existence. The extension of the work of the section entailed the grouping together of the various salvage firms and organisations in the United Kingdom, the expansion of the mechanical appliances, and the institution of methods of salvage which before the war were matters of theory only.

It can be readily understood that salvage operations are often conducted under very hazardous conditions. A salvage ship has itself been attacked and sunk by a submarine. Work which has taken days to perform is sometimes swept away by a single heavy sea. One of the greatest troubles which the men have had to contend with has been the accumulation of gas in the holds of sunken vessels due to decomposed vegetable matter, decayed meat, &c., and our men in the course of the salvage operations have sometimes lost their lives.

In one particular case four men were overcome by gas. The gases caused by grain gave a lot of trouble, for grain develops sulphuretted hydrogen, which causes semi-blindness and violent sickness and turns everything a leaden colour. A chemist has, however, made an extraordinary discovery during the war, which kills immediately these gases, and we are now able to carry on the work freely as soon as the presence of the gases has been discovered and the rotting cargoes have been sprayed with the preparation.

One of the most exciting pieces of salvage work concerned a large oil tanker which caught fire after being torpedoed. The vessel blazed like a furnace, and huge clouds of benzine smoke swept the sea, making it difficult for rescue tugs and salvage craft to approach the ship in order to endeavour to put out the fire. Eventually it was decided to tow her as far in shore as possible, and after successfully getting several wire hawsers on board under most trying conditions this was done. Still it was impossible to deal with the fire. As soon as the ship had reached shallow water forty shots were fired below the waterline and she sank, with the result that the flames were extinguished. The salvage section got to work, and not only raised the vessel but also succeeded in saving part of the valuable cargo.

There is no doubt that salvage operations have been undertaken, and in the majority of cases carried out successfully, that would never have been attempted in pre-war time. The increasing shortage has materially contributed to this, as greater risks have had to be taken with regard to plant and the enhanced value of ships has permitted a greater

THE ENEMY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Critical Months.

The latest evidence tends to show that the food situation in Germany, as is usual at this time of year, is becoming more critical, says the *Manchester Guardian*. In each year of the war the last three months before harvest have been a time of anxiety and of much stretching of a very little food, and now, even with the additional crops from occupied territory, the larger towns of the Fatherland seem likely to face scantily and on very meagre rations. It is authoritatively stated that the harvest prospects are bad.

The long-delayed reduction of the flour ration from 7 to 5½ ounces, which is only now being made, was due to the false hopes entertained of relief from the Ukraine. No Government cares to run the dangerous risk of diminishing the bread ration of people already brought to a bare minimum of essentials and substitutes, and while there remained any chance of substantial help from occupied fields the seven-ounce allowance was left untouched. Prominent German officials are said to have stated in Stockholm that one million tons of grain had originally been expected from the Ukraine this summer, but 100,000 tons has proved to be the utmost that can with certainty be counted upon. As a result of this serious disappointment and with a view to preventing its recurrence next year, the German Government have placed the organisation of agriculture in the Ukraine on a military basis. Their efforts to obtain grain by high-handed and violent means have aroused in many places, notably Kiev, so much bitterness and anger that, according to Herr Erzberger, no unarmed German soldier can safely show himself in the streets.

Rumania is now looked to as a source of food supplies, and the German people are told, with what may confidently be considered unwarranted optimism, that by the end of July 400,000 tons of wheat, maize, beans, and peas, to be followed by the end of the year by two million tons of wheat, will be available for despatch to the Central Powers. There is good evidence from the experience of previous war years to show that here, too, hopes are being set unduly high.

In Austria, despite the official fixing of maximum prices, the people are being exploited by shameless systems of profiteering. Meat, honey, fruit, and vegetables, for instance, are sold at three times the regulation price, and, like practically everything else, are very scarce. The breadstuffs policy jinks from expedient to expedient, prices have been raised to about 6d. for a 2½ lb. loaf of inferior quality, and in some parts supplies are undoubtedly almost exhausted. Forecasts for the harvest are rather more favourable than in Germany, and, like their ally, the Austrians put great faith in the grain crops of the Ukraine.

Prominent Japanese Arrested.

According to a report from Takamatsu, Mr. Ena, President of the Ono Shipbuilding Yard, Mr. Kawasaki, Chief of the Business Department, and nine others were arrested on July 29, while Mr. Suenawa, Member of the Municipal Council of the city of Takamatsu, was examined. It is stated that all are charged with bribery and embezzlement.

latitude of expenditure than could have been possible before the war. The magnitude of the losses eventually made it beyond the scope of any private enterprise to deal with, and caused the enormous expansion of the Admiralty Salvage Department, until today it has the greatest quantity of plant and equipment that has ever been assembled for the purpose in the world.

One of the greatest present-day assets in saving work is the submarine electric motor pump, a British invention, which was never exploited before the war.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING ACTION.

Heavy Salvage Award Reduced.

The hearing was concluded recently in the Court of Appeal, composed of Lord Justices Pickford, Bankes, and Warrington (sitting with nautical assessors), of the case of *M. H. Bland and Co. v. Enr. Sirkars Bjergning* Enterprise v. the owners of the steamship *Sindora*, her cargo and freight, upon the appeal of the defendants from the judgment of the President of the Probate and Admiralty Division awarding the plaintiffs £27,000 for salvage services rendered.

It appeared that the first plaintiff, M. H. Bland and Co., are an English company, and the second defendants a Danish company, and that they were in conjunction together in performing salvage operations at Gibraltar. The passenger liner *Sindora*, of over 5,000 tons, laden with a valuable cargo, was in March, 1917, stranded at Punta Mala, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she sustained considerable damage.

She went ashore in very heavy weather sustaining considerable damage. When the weather had moderated the plaintiffs went to her assistance, and by means of patching, pumping, and the lightening of the ship they ultimately got her off. The salvors employed a number of tugs, lighters, and men in the course of the operations, which lasted from the morning of March 7th until the evening of March 23rd, 1917. The value of the salvaged property was £364,360, and that of the salvaging plant employed £210,500. As before stated, the President in the court below awarded the plaintiffs £27,000, and from this decision the defendants now appealed upon the ground that this amount was grossly excessive.

Mr. Batson, K.C., and Mr. Dames (instructed by Messrs. Watkins and Co., Leadenhall-street, London) appeared in support of the appeal; and Mr. Laing, K.C., and Mr. Noad (instructed by Messrs. Wm. A. Cramp and Son, Leadenhall-street, London) for the respondents.

Lord Justice Pickford, in the course of his judgment, allowing the appeal, said the appeal was from a decision of the President awarding a sum of salvage of £27,000. The value of the salvaged property was very large, of course. Values had gone up enormously of late years, and especially the value of ships. The value of the defendants' property was £364,360, and the value of the salvaged property was also very large—£210,500. That, however, was not very material unless it was exposed to considerable risk, or with the exception, of course, of the amount of money sunk in the plant and the salvaging operation. The services were rendered in three circumstances. The *Sindora*, the salvaged ship, had gone ashore, and had been very considerably damaged, and as long as bad weather lasted was likely to be more considerably damaged as long as she remained on the rocks, and, of course, the cargo was in danger also. When the salvage operations began the worst of the weather was over. But still the vessel was exposed to a substantial amount of further damage if she had been allowed to remain on the rocks, and still more so if bad weather came on again. Both the plaintiff companies worked in conjunction in salvage operations. All the craft engaged in this operation, with the exception of one, was which the property of Messrs. Bland and Co. They hired lighters from other people, and a considerable number of lighters were used. He (the Lord Justice) agreed that special salvage should be treated liberally. The learned President had awarded £27,000 to the plaintiffs. Their expenses were about £3,900 so far as they knew. In addition to that the President had given £21,000. He agreed with the construction the President had put on the allegations in the statement of claim, but he thought the learned judge had awarded the plaintiffs too much for the services they had rendered, having regard to the circumstances. He thought the award should not be for £27,000, but

SEAPLANES IN NORTH SEA.

Exploits by British Airmen.

From recent details to hand of the aerial activity in the North Sea it appears that these encounters have been of a most exciting character, and that our airmen have more than held their own, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

On the afternoon of June 4 five British seaplanes set out from an east coast base for patrol purposes, and for three hours failed to encounter any hostile craft. Some distance off Terceira one of the seaplanes was forced to descend to the water owing to a broken petrol pipe. Half an hour later ten hostile seaplanes were seen coming in the direction of our craft, which immediately went forward to give action. A sharp fight ensued between our four machines and the ten enemy craft, in which two enemy seaplanes were riddled with shot and crashed into the sea, one bursting into flames just before it reached the water. A British seaplane was damaged, and eventually landed in Vlieland.

During the fight two hostile seaplanes were detached from the main body, and an exciting duel followed, in the course of which one of our assistant pilots was shot through the head and died instantaneously. The pilot nose-dived immediately, and put up a running fight from the stern with seven machines, and eventually succeeded in forcing them to break off the pursuit. While he was climbing again to pick up the other British machines the petrol pipe on this seaplane also broke, necessitating a landing when ten miles off the Dutch coast. Thanks to the facility in effecting the repair by the engineer air mechanic, the seaplane was able to resume its flight within ten minutes, and joined two of the other British seaplanes. A further search for the enemy proved fruitless, and our craft then returned to their base. It subsequently transpired that the British machine which had had a breakdown two hours before the battle was destroyed by its own crew after it had reached Dutch waters, and that the crew was ashore. The crews of both British seaplanes are now interned in Holland.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
11.45 a.m. August 14.—
Typhoon in about 116 degrees East; E. and 20 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary.

The signal denoting a typhoon to the east of the Colony has been up all day. The Observatory reports that at 6 a.m. to-day the typhoon was about 100 miles W. S. W. of the Pratas Shoal and was probably moving slowly west or west-north-west. Cyclonic gales are forecast for Hongkong and district.

Annamites at Variance.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistrate's Court, an Annamite woman summoned another Annamite woman and her husband for assault. Complaint in giving evidence said that the defendants owed her \$2, and when she went there to get payment they assaulted her. Both defendants denied this charge, and said that it was a case of mistaken identity. Sergeant W. Le Chevalier acted as interpreter, because complaint spoke French, and there was some difficulty experienced on both sides in understanding one another. His Worship fined defendants \$1 each, and bound both complainants over in personal bonds of \$100 for six months.

only for \$18,000. He thought that would be fair and reasonable remuneration for the services rendered by the salvors.

The other members of the Court delivered judgment to the same effect, and the appeal was accordingly allowed, the appellants to have the costs of the appeal.

SUGAR BROKING FIRM WOUND UP.

C. Hapbach and Co., Ltd.

In the Chancery Division recently, the Board of Trade petitioned under the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1916, before Mr. Justice Younger, for the winding up of the company of C. Hapbach and Co., Ltd., sugar brokers, the business having already been wound up under their order. Mr. Rouse, a substitute director of the company, appeared in opposition.

Mr. Austen-Cartmell (instructed by the solicitors to the Board of Trade) supported the petition; Mr. Frank Evans (instructed by Messrs. Cruseman and Bouse) appeared for Mr. Rouse.

Mr. Austen-Cartmell said this was the ordinary petition by the Board of Trade for the winding up of the company, the business having already been wound up under their order. Mr. Rouse put in an affidavit in opposition. The enemy company, a firm of sugar brokers, was formed in 1907, and the Order of the Board of Trade was on 10th March, 1916. The company, which had always been a private company, had a capital of £35,000, in 10,000 preference and 25,000 ordinary shares, all of £1 each. Of the preference shares only four had been issued, and they were held by four gentlemen with English addresses, including Mr. Rouse. The whole of the ordinary shares were allotted, and held by Germans. Up to the outbreak of war the directors were three in number, all Germans—Hugo Heyes, Carl Meyer, and Carl Hapbach. Mr. Rouse and another gentleman were appointed to act as substitutes for two of the Germans. The only outstanding account was a small debt due in Germany. The Controller had paid the whole of English debts of the business, and made certain payments to the managers. There were no liabilities except debts alleged to amount to about £3,000, which included £2,700 to the Sane Refinery, who held shares against which this amount could be set off. The Controller had made a return of £1 per share on the four preference shares, and the Board of Trade had sanctioned the payment of two premiums on policies on Mr. Hapbach's life, which were taken out with British companies before the war.

His Lordship.—Is there any emergency legislation with reference to life policies? What would happen to these policies if the premiums were not kept up? Mr. Austen-Cartmell said he should think they would lapse automatically, but the insurance offices were anxious to do what was right, and he thought they could be revived afterwards on payment of the amounts.

His Lordship suggested that when the Order was made vesting the enemy shares the policies should also be vested in the Custodian.

Mr. Austen-Cartmell agreed, and said there was a large surplus. The amount of £12,500 had been paid to the Public Trustee, who already had £1,700 in hand.

Mr. Frank Evans said Mr. Rouse's affidavit was very much on the lines of similar affidavits he had sworn. It was necessary for him to enter an opposition, in order that after the war his position as a director may be properly protected.

His Lordship said he thought this was very proper case in which to make an order for winding up the company, and made the order accordingly.

Literary Effusion.

From one of Shanghai's weeklies.—The planted epigram, the smoothly-spoken met, the elegant couplet, the forced beauty, the double entendre, cased in a velvet of cynicism had permeated the drawing rooms of only too many of our homes and attacked all that was good and beautiful and true. Pemberton Billing is the cause of all this, but the writer proceeds to gild the bitter pill: "I cannot assure the individual writer, for likely as not he may have been quite unfortunately controlled by the most adverse circumstances: I am permitted, however, to assure his work if that work is both dangerous and corrupt."

THE WANCHAI MURDER.

Cook-Boy Charged this Afternoon.

A. the Magistrate this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Luk Chi, a cook-boy, was charged on remand with murdering an amah employed by Mrs. B. W. Bradbury. Inspector Sim prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Dr. H. Macfarlane gave evidence to the effect that on July 29, he received from Chinese detective No. 185 one knife, one jacket and one pair of trousers. There was human blood on these articles.

Sergeant "Kid" Marriott, of the Naval Police, gave evidence of defendant's arrest, saying that a little boy named Hasland informed him that a murder was being committed at Mrs. Bradbury's house. He was at that time outside the Naval Ordnance gate. He went up to the place immediately and had defendant arrested, and handed over to the Police.

Master A. J. Hasland, nine years of age, then gave evidence. He said that on the day of the murder he was playing at the back of No. 5 East Block, when he heard the cry "Save Life!" in Chinese. He knew that the shouts came from Mrs. Bradbury's house. He immediately ran down to Queen's Road with the intention of seeking police aid. When he went down he met Sergeant Marriott, and informed him of the occurrence. He then saw Sergeant Marriott going up to the place. He (witness) went back to his house and went to the verandah, where he saw the boy, the amah and a lady named Mrs. Brock.

The case is proceeding.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, two Indian sergeants, B144 and B152, were charged on remand with neglect of duty on the morning of July 15th at Tai O.

Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., prosecuted and Mr. E. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the defence.

The evidence given by Chan Fook, and Ho Ching at the inquiry was repeated by the two witnesses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bellios, Ho Ching said that he did not see the two Indian Sergeants running after him at Tai O. The case is proceeding.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 27 amounted to 62,413 tons and the sales during the period to 56,275 tons.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

17 cases Sherry
30 " Toilet Soap
2 " Knife Powder
5 " Disinfectant

On view from day of sale

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

11 Bales Real Turkish Tobacco.

A Quantity of Egyptian Cigarettes.

(More or less damaged by water.)

On view from Friday the 17th inst.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut—	24
Comed.—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb. 1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 13
Ham—Salt—Ngau Kin	each 20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidney—Ngau Yiu	each 10
Tail—Ngau Mei	each 10
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	each 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set 2.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	each 28
Leg—Young Pei	each 28
Shoulder—Young Shan	each 28
Saddle—Young On Yuk	each 29
Pigs Chlings—Chu Chong	each 4
Brins—Chu No	per set 3
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
Fry—Chu Chap	each 20
Head—Chu Tau	each 18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidney—Chu Yiu	each 10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	each 24
Leg—Chu Pei	each 28
Loon—	each 28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	each 21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 65
Heart—Young Sam	each 9
Kidney—Young Yiu	each 13
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 28
Smoking Pigs to order—Chu Tsi	each 21
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	each 26
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	each 26
Veal—Ngau Tsi Yuk	each 20
Sausages—Ngau Tsi Cheung No. 1	each 20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 28
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Ohik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
do.—Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	38
Garonpa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgoun—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	29
Lobster—Long Ha	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	34
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oyster—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Fau Lo	18
Pike—Fau Pan Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfrit, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfrit, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kwa	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Fat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apple (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do.—Chefoo—Tin Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Coconuts—Ye Tso	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tai	lb. 23
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	each 8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7
Lichess Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
do.—Fresh	each 28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	each 10
do.—Sweet	each 10
Pears (American)—Kam Shan Shoot Lay	each 10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	each 10
Peasants—Fa Shang	each 10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsi	each 12

食肉

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	each 4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	each 4
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	each 4
Sprout—Nga Tsoi	each 4
Long—Tau Kok	each 4
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	each 4
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	each 4
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	each 4
Red—Hung Ke	each 4
Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	each 4
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	each 4
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	each 4
Carrots—Kam Shun	each 4
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	each 4
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chin	each 4
Red—Hung Fa Chin	each 4
Green—Ching Lat Chin	each 4
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	each 4
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 4
Garlic—Sun Tau	each 4
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	each 4
do.—old—Lo Keung	each 4
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 4
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 4
Lettuce—Young Shing Tsoi	each 4
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	each 4
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	each 4
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsoi Ku	each 4
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 4
Okra—	each 4
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	each 4
Green—Shang Chong	each 4
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	each 4
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	each 4
Green Peas—Ching Tau	each 4
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	each 4
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	each 4
Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tsoi	each 4
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	each 4
Foohow—Foo-chow Shu Tsoi	each 4
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	each 4
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	each 4
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	each 4
Sage—Tse So	each 4
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	each 4
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	each 4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	each 4
Taro—Wu Tau	each 4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	each 4
do.—English—Yeung Lo Pak	each 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	each 4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	each 4
Water Cross—Sai Young Tsoi	each 4
Lily root—Lin Ngau	each 4
Yams—Ta Shu	each 4
English—Yeung Kan Choi	each 4
Tau	each 4
Plantain—Tai Chiu	each 4
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 4
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 4
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	each 4
Walnuts—Hop To	each 4
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each 4
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each 4

海鮮

Chicken—Kai Tsi	lb. 30
Capon, Small—Siu Kai	30
Large	36
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)—	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsoi	each 22
Turkey, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	50
Quail—Om Chan	50
Partridges—Che Ku	50

菓子

杏仁	35
荔枝	18
香蕉	18
椰子	18
山竹	18
檸檬	18
蘋果	18
梨	18
桃	18
李子	18
櫻桃	18
葡萄	18
西瓜	18
哈密瓜	18
鳳梨	18
菠薐	18
蓮子	18
百合	18
薏米	18
糯米	18
大米	18
小麥	18
燕窩	18
魚翅	18
海參	18
鮑魚	18
龍蝦	18
蟹	18
蝦	18
魷魚	18
墨魚	18
魚肚	18
魚翅	18
魚尾	18
魚頭	18
魚骨	18
魚皮	18
魚鱗	18
魚刺	18
魚頭	18
魚骨	18
魚皮	18
魚鱗	18
魚刺	18

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜蔬

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Manchurian Minerals.

New mining activities in South Manchuria are stated to be quite noteworthy on account of their scale and the output. Near the old battlefield of Tashihohiao a big magnetite vein has been struck by Japanese prospectors and for its exploitation a company with a capital of ¥3,000,000 is being floated. In this new undertaking, says the Japan Advertiser, many big business firms are interested and with their backing the new company can start a mill near Tokyo and a factory at Taihwa where magnetite worked can be employed in turning out Portland cement, fire-proof brick, and other articles. According to a report from Taihwa this vein is one of the best in the world in respect of the quality and quantity of ore obtained. The enterprise to work the iron mine at Anshantien is actively pushed on according to another report. A smelting mill is now under construction and by October this year at least one furnace will be ready for operation. Another iron vein covering 15 miles is located near Anshantien. The ore prospected at this new mine has contained a small percentage of pure iron, but it is hoped that on lower strata better ore containing above 60 per cent. of iron will be found.

Japan Seeking Oil.

Japanese petroleum companies are now compelled to seek for new oil veins overseas on account of the gradual decrease in the yield at home and, according to the Japan Advertiser, they have already started experiments in China and Borneo. Now the Japan-China Industrial Development Co. is trying to secure the right to work petroleum veins in Yenan, Shensi, China, on behalf of the Nippon Oil Co. and the Hosen Oil Co. It is believed that it will be some time before this plan materialises with the consent of Peking Government. The Kihara Mining Co., on the other hand, has already sent a complete set of boring machines to British Borneo where the company has recently bought the right to work a vein that will soon yield fairly large quantities of petroleum, it is hoped in Tokyo. These attempts are being followed by others, for otherwise the future of Japanese petroleum companies is very gloomy. The Japanese Navy's enterprise in Taiwan is also to secure a good source of supply outside of the present oil districts which are being exhausted.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/5 1/2
30 d/s	3/5 1/2
60 d/s	3/5 1/2
4 m/s	3/5 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	147 1/2
T/T Japan	151 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81 1/2
co & New York	81 1/2
T/T Java	155 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	467
Demand, Paris	467 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/6 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	81 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	484 1/2
6 m/s. France	489 1/2
Demand, Germany	489 1/2
Demand, New York	81 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	164
Demand, Singapore	147 1/2
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	44 1/2
Sovereign	57 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DEBENTURE PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
10	par.
5	3 1/2% prem.
Canton	5 1/2% dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital is in France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, YUNNANFOU.

SHANGHAI HONGKONG BANQUE: In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
UP HILL.	DOWN HILL.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
7.15 P.M.	7.15 P.M.

NOTE: CARS WILL BE STOPPED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—

1. At the top of the hill, at the foot of the cable car.

2. At the foot of the hill, at the foot of the cable car.

3. At the foot of the hill, at the foot of the cable car.

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24. At the foot of the hill, at the foot of the cable car.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000.
Silver—\$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho—Chairman.
G. F. M. S. Ho—Vice-Chairman.
R. H. D. Ho—Secretary.
G. S. Ho—Member.
H. H. Ho—Member.
E. V. D. Ho—Member.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 1/2% per annum.
For 6 months, 4% per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2% per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balance of 1/2% per annum.

Depositors may transfer their savings to the Bank to be placed in FIXED DEPOSITS at a rate of 4% per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

